APPENDIX I

[Vide answer to starred question No. 604, asked by Sri P. G. Manickam at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 6th March 1959, page 410 supra.]

[SUBJECT.—*Statement showing the district-wise allotment for award of rewards to village headmen and other social workers.*]

Serial number and name of the district.	*Amount allotted.*		
	1956–57.	1957–58.	1958–59.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1 Tanjore	300	500	500
2 Salem	450	500	500
3 Chingleput	350	500	500
4 Coimbatore	500	500	500
5 Madurai	400	500	500
6 Tiruchirapalli	150	500	500
7 Tirunelveli	400	500	500
8 Ramanathapuram	300	500	500
9 The Nilgiris	150	500	500
10 North Arcot	200	500	500
11 South Arcot	350	500	500
12 Madras	400	500	500
13 Kanyakumari	Nil.	500	500
Total	6,950	6,500	6,500

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 607 asked by Sri V. K. Kothandaraman at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 6th March 1959, page 413 supra.]

[SUBJECT.—*Particulars about the chank and Pearl Fisheries in Madras State.*]

Chank Fisheries.—(*a*) *Places of occurrence.*—The place where the chanks are found are known as chank beds. The chank beds occur almost throughout the cost of Madras State starting from the northern most of Chingleput district and ending with the northernmost point of Kanyakumari district, but chank are found in large quantities only in a few places. The chank fishery off the cost of Tirunelveli district known as Tuticorin chank fishery, stands foremost in the chank fisheries of this State.

(*b*) *Operation.*—The chank fisheries off the cost of Ramanathapuram, Sivaganga, Chingleput, South Arcot and a portion lying between Puthukuda and Kodaiampalayam in Tanjore are

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leased out to private parties and the chank fisheries off the coast of Tuticorin and a portion lying between Point Calimere and Puthukuda in Tanjore are operated departmentally. In departmental operations the chanks are collected by engaging professional divers.

(c) *Extending the fishery.*—The chank beds in the seas of this State have already been surveyed, charted and named. It is not possible to extend them any further. However arrangements are being made for experimental operations by introducing mechanised diving devices like the "Aqua lung" so as to extend the possibility of exploring the deeper beds lying below 13 fathoms in depth.

(d) *Revenue realised*—

Financial year.	RS.
(1)	(2)
1950–51	1,64,496
1951–52	8,38,829
1952–53	13,77 084
1953–54	2,58,781
1954–55	10,15,455
1955–56	12,72,320
1956–57	7,67,384

Pearl Fisheries :

(a) *Place of occurrence.*—The places where the Pearls are found are known as pearl banks. In this State, Pearl oysters are found off the cost of Tuticorin only. The Pearl fisheries take place only sporadically according to the availability of oysters in the beds for exploitation. The one conducted in 1957 from March to May of that year was the third in the series started in the year 1955 after a lapse of about 28 years, the previous one being in 1927–28.

(b) *Operation.*—The Pearl fishery operations off the coast of Tuticorin are conducted departmentally. The oysters are collected by the professional divers by naked diving. The divers are remunerated for the work by giving them one-third share of the number of oysters collected by them which they are at liberty to sell to the public and appropriate for themselves the money realised. The remaining two-third share of the oysters collected by the divers is taken over by the Government and sold in open auction in lots to merchants and the public.

(c) *Extending the fishery.*—Tuticorin is the only place in the whole of India were Pearl fishery operation is conducted so far. The Fisheries Department has recently undertaken to find out the availability of pearl oysters in other coastal areas of this State in

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the South and the investigations do not reveal the presence of pearl oysters. Arrangements are also being made for experimental operation by using mechanical devices like "Aqua lung" in order to examine the possibility of exploring the pearl banks lying below 13 fathoms in depth.

(*d*) *Net revenue realised*—

Years. (1)	— (2) RS.
1954	No pearl fishery.
1955	1,07,462
1956	41,111
1957	1,47,155

APPENDIX III.

[*Vide* answer to starred question No. 621 asked by Sri V. K. Kothandaraman at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 6th March 1959, page 424 supra.]

Community Development Programme—Expenditure so far incurred in the Kilvaithinankuppam Block, Gudiyattam Taluk, North Arcot District—Details.

Head. (1)	*Amount allotted.* (2) RS.	*Amount spent.* (3) RS.
I Block Headquarters	2,60,000–00	1,68,446–00
Personnel—		
(*b*) Transport (non-recurring)	15,000–00	..
(*c*) Office equipment	15,000–00	5,500–00
(*d*) Project Office Agricultural Depot ..	25,000–00	..
II Agriculture	50,000–00	10,473–00
III Irrigation	3,00 000–00	68,350–00
IV Reclamation	40,000–00	3,300–00
V Health and Rural Sanitation—		
1. (*a*) Dispensary (recurring) ..	20,000–00	6,318–00
(*b*) Dispensary (Building)	10,000–00	..
(*c*) Dispensary equipment	10,000–00	..
2. Drinking water-supply	50,000–00	}
3. Drainage and sanitation	25 000–00	} 34,574–00
VI Education	60 000–00	35,078–00
VII Social Education	70.000–00	24,687–00
VIII Communication	85 000–00	31,055–00
IX Rural Arts and Crafts, Industries ..	65,000–00	675–00
X Housing for project staff and rural housing.	1,00,000–00	25,467–00
Total	12,00,000–00	4,13,923–00

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY